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POLICY

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

In response to Governing Council decision 79/22 of 28 June 1979 and General Assembly resolution 37/232 of 20 December 1982, the Secretary-General reports annually on the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations.

As part of the measures taken by the Secretary-General for restructuring the United Nations Secretariat, a Department of Economic and Social Development is established effective 1 March 1992, consolidating the functions and mandates of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC), the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD). The present report reviews the technical cooperation activities undertaken by the United Nations during the period prior to the reorganization.

This document addresses policy and thematic concerns in the work of the United Nations, particularly of DTCD in 1991, including actions taken in relation to Governing Council decision 91/38 of 25 June 1991 on United Nations technical cooperation, and other intergovernmental requests and mandates.

A description of DTCD activities by substantive sector and by type of programme support is contained in Addendum 1. Information on the work of other United Nations entities under the authority of the Secretary-General is contained in Addendum 2. Statistical information is contained in Addendum 3.

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ADDENDA

INFORMATION ON THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ..... [DP/1992/35/Add.1]

OTHER ENTITIES AND PROGRAMMES ..... [DP/1992/35/Add.2]

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR 1991 ..... [DP/1992/35/Add.3]

I. FOREWORD

1. Effective 1 March 1992 the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development is established. This draws into one entity the functions, mandates and programmes of several pre-existing units. The new department incorporates the Office of the Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD).

2. This reorganization further rationalizes and strengthens the capacity of the United Nations. As stated in the Secretary-General's note of 21 February 1992 (A/46/882) which announced the changes, the goal is "to maximize the impact of the United Nations in the field of economic and social development".

3. The timing of the changes, in relation to the documentation schedule for the Governing Council, means that their nature and impact, and the new perspectives afforded, cannot figure strongly in the present report. The main text and the three addenda focus largely on issues raised and work undertaken by the relevant United Nations entities in 1991.

II. INTRODUCTION

4. United Nations technical cooperation activities stand at the threshold of a new era. This is in keeping with the steps recently initiated by the Secretary-General in the process of restructuring and streamlining the Organization, priorities mandated by the General Assembly in resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 46/219 of 20 December 1991 on operational activities, and several decisions taken by the UNDP Governing Council, including those on support costs successor arrangements (91/32 of 25 June 1991) and national execution (91/27 of 21 June 1991).

5. Technical cooperation efforts are a vital aspect of the work of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The relevant units under the authority of the Secretary-General have included DTCD and the Centre on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNHCS), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the regional commissions and others (see Addenda 2 and 3). These have regularly accounted for the single largest agglomeration of project expenditures on behalf of UNDP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with the former DTCD responsible for almost three quarters of that.

6. Support of economic and social development efforts will be further enhanced through the restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat and of regrouping various units under a unified leadership. The support will also grow and evolve as the entities of the United Nations system increase their

programme involvement at the field level and move "upstream" in the technical support to government-led development efforts.

7. General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 46/219 give priority to national execution of projects, greater emphasis by the United Nations system on technical support and on assistance in the programming of development efforts, decentralization and inter-agency cooperation at the field level, and the team leadership role of the United Nations resident coordinators. Implementation of these priorities by UNDP and UNFPA has been advanced by relevant Governing Council decisions.

8. During 1991 DTCD was closely involved, with UNDP and with the four other principal United Nations agencies to be affected, in working out the modalities for successful conduct of the new support costs regime. Similarly, United Nations Headquarters (including the Office of the Director-General, the Controller, DTCD and DIESA), and the United Nations regional commissions, were engaged with UNFPA in the delineation of planned new arrangements in the field of population.

III. DELIVERY, COSTS AND EFFECTIVENESS

9. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/232, of 20 December 1982, and Governing Council decision 83/16 of 24 June 1983, a review for 1991 is presented here of the relationship between DTCD programme delivery and administrative costs; the level and use of programme support cost earnings, including information on extrabudgetary resources and the associated staffing; and expenditures.

10. Healthy trends continued in DTCD performance in 1991. The total delivery amounted to approximately $182 million in project expenditures against budgets of $225 million, giving an implementation rate of 81 per cent. 1/ Within this total, some $169 million was spent for projects that earned programme support cost reimbursements from UNDP, UNFPA and trust fund sources. Another $13 million was spent on behalf of sources that did not generate such earnings, including the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). Expenditures for UNDP comprised 68 per cent of the DTCD total; those for UNFPA amounted to 15 per cent.

11. Earnings in 1991 totalled about $22 million. Administrative costs, including those incurred by units outside DTCD in support of the technical cooperation activities of the Department, amounted to $21 million. This figure includes $2 million as DTCD's contribution to the United Nations Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). The number of DTCD staff at Headquarters was 384 in 1991, the same as in 1990.

12. Apart from technical cooperation projects, DTCD has undertaken other activities, under various legislative mandates, to meet its responsibility as the main operational arm of the United Nations Secretariat. Some of these

responsibilities are noted in the sector-by-sector text in Addendum 1 of the present report. Detailed statistics on DTCD project delivery and origin of inputs are given in Addendum 3.

13. The identification of means to increase DTCD's effectiveness has been a matter of continuing priority. Areas of scrutiny include the review of data from the monthly monitoring reports for analysis and resolution of implementation problems; extension of the use of computerized tracking systems and active participation in the development of the United Nations Integrated Management Information System; continued expansion of computer hardware and software capabilities to assist staff in their work, including linkage of the Department's computers with local area networks; improvement of communications, especially between Headquarters and the field; the strengthening of interaction with the United Nations resident coordinators/UNDP resident representatives - the field representatives for DTCD; increased emphasis on evaluation and on application of lessons learned; and efforts to augment general awareness of the Department's capabilities in its diverse fields of expertise.

IV. PROGRAMME ISSUES

14. The United Nations system, through its agencies and intergovernmental bodies, is increasingly aware of the need to develop new ways to address in programmatic terms the problems facing developing countries.

15. In 1991 DTCD was actively engaged with UNDP and others in developing a programme approach to technical cooperation, that is an approach to planning and implementation in terms of broad, multidisciplinary, long-lasting programmes rather than sets of individual and more specific projects. An example of a 1991 mission conducted under this approach focused on one country's central bureau of statistics. Rather than targeting data processing improvements in that bureau alone, plans were made for a sequence of endeavours to help several contributing ministries improve the data they supply, and to help the bureau improve the timeliness and utility of the information it distributes to them and other users.

16. Under Governing Council decision 91/32 on support costs, DTCD has been engaged with UNDP and other agencies, and internally, in defining new work to be done through technical support services at the programme level (TSS1). Guidelines were developed for these through a series of negotiations, and the new arrangements have taken effect. Proposals under the resources available through TSS1 were submitted by the end of 1991 to UNDP for sectoral studies, programming missions, advisory services, and related activities which respond to government requests for a greater proportion of "upstream" work from the United Nations system. DTCD also provided technical assistance in programme formulation at the request of governments and UNDP.

17. In its decision 91/38 (sect. B), the Governing Council encouraged DTCD to increase its involvement in programmatic exercises organized by UNDP under Special Programme Resources funding, such as round-table conferences and national technical cooperation assessments and programmes (NATCAPs). The Governing Council urged UNDP to ensure that full advantage would be taken of the institutional capacity of the Department in these and other areas.

18. Such involvement is appropriate in sectoral assessment, programme and project design and operational research at the national and international levels in the substantive areas of competence of the Department, such as natural resources and energy, development administration, statistics and population. Further details are available in Addendum 1. Especially relevant is DTCD work in development planning, which includes, inter alia, emphasis on strengthening government capacities for general economic and social development strategies and policies; public investment programmes; coordination of international assistance; and information systems and data banks for public sector planning and management.

19. In support of UNDP country programming activities, DTCD has undertaken three types of work: (a) written sectoral comments on the advisory notes and/or drafts of the country programmes for use by Governments and UNDP; (b) programming missions in response to government requests and the needs of UNDP; and (c) review and monitoring throughout the programming cycle, including the dispatch of Headquarters staff, both managerial and technical. Greater future involvement in country programming is anticipated, as TSS1 and SPR resources specifically aim to increase United Nations agency involvement in such work.

20. A strong thematic message in UNDP country programmes for the fifth cycle, starting in 1992, is macroeconomic management. The strengthening of national capacity-building and the institutions dealing with these, especially in African countries, is assuming considerable importance. Government requests to UNDP, and consequently in part to DTCD, have grown and are likely to intensify. This reflects also a trend towards more UNDP cooperation with ministries of finance and central banks, in addition to the traditional relationships with planning and other sectoral ministries. The ascendancy of macroeconomic management, and the corollary national agencies, is having an impact on the types of services in demand. UNDP and national Governments have been seeking the Department's support in the drafting or execution of umbrella-type macroeconomic management programmes. The interest shown also in the DTCD-developed Public Sector Planning and Management Information System (PSPMIS) attests to the importance placed on development of new tools for economic management. The Department has sought to be responsive and innovative in dealing with these matters.

V. NEW INITIATIVES

21. Electoral administration. This has emerged as a new area of DTCD expertise, within its mandate to help strengthen public sector institutions for effective governance. The Department fielded diagnostic missions to conduct analysis and provided advice in several countries. It was involved, in the context of a symposium on Central European electoral systems, in sponsoring the presentation of the Central American experience of a network of regional electoral institutions, and subsequent support to the organization of a similar Central European association. A series of workshops on electoral administration in Africa and Asia has been prepared. Large-scale projects in Angola and elsewhere are being considered, building upon similar work undertaken in Namibia, Haiti and El Salvador. In its resolution 46/137 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly noted the work begun, commended DTCD and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights for the assistance they were providing, and urged them to continue and expand such efforts.

22. Government capacity for national execution. Strengthening this is a priority under General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 46/219, and Governing Council decisions 90/37 and 91/38. In the latter two, specific attention was given to the "process aspects" of development efforts, and support to the government machinery to accomplish this. The Department undertook two pilot workshops in 1991, as the basis for further such workshops plus advisory services upon request. One workshop was for officials who manage the overall aspects of technical cooperation projects. It dealt with implementation processes for all such inputs: expert recruitment and administration, fellowships, contracts and procurement, and finance. The other workshop focused more specifically on the selection and administration of project personnel and of fellowship holders and other trainees. The workshop was aimed to strengthen national recruitment offices and capacities in Spanish-speaking developing countries.

23. Aid accountability. The needs for greater harmonization and simplification of accountability requirements are featured in General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 46/219, and in the Governing Council decisions on support costs. An expert group meeting convened by DTCD and the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) in 1990 recommended efforts for improvement of financial management capacity, including an international working group and a technical support project team to be located in DTCD. The project now involves all donor country members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), as well as multilateral funding organizations and development banks. Donors have contributed resources and staff for the team.

24. The project's three phases are: (a) collection and assessment of data for donor aid accountability profiles; (b) test cases in developing countries to determine capacity and level of compliance in fulfilling various accountability obligations; and (c) proposals for new accountability methods and standards, reflecting the interest and collaboration of donors and

recipients. In 1991 the initial phases of organization, the first meeting of the working group, and missions for data collection were undertaken. DTCD also began putting a greater focus on aid accountability into its other public sector management projects and advisory services.

25. Economies in transition. A meeting in Moscow on this important topic was organized in September 1991 by DTCD, with support also from the Management Development Programme of UNDP. Participants from 17 countries of Asia, Eastern and Western Europe, and Latin America met to discuss government steps to adjust to the transition from centrally planned economies. Public management issues and strengthening of relevant administrative processes were the focus, with attention to timetables for the phasing of reforms, provision of safety nets for vulnerable populations, and incorporation of aspects of local cultures and traditions that had worked well. Participants noted the great efforts needed to prepare populations for the transformations towards market economies, and the role of Governments to promote improvements as economic reform strategies are shaped. A second seminar on transition economies has been planned to take place in 1992 in Beijing, China.

26. Commonwealth of Independent States. At the Washington, D.C. conference in January 1992 regarding assistance to the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union, agencies of the United Nations system prepared papers on expected needs and their response capabilities, leading to action plans and follow-up mechanisms in five priority areas. DTCD and DIESA jointly prepared the energy sector paper, and DTCD contributed to the one on technical assistance. The events in the former Soviet Union and the impact of these on the international community will be matters of continuing importance, calling for further involvement from the United Nations.

27. "Africa Initiative" in development planning. An innovative effort, begun in 1990 and funded by the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation and Japan, is the DTCD/Japan Initiative for Financing the Human, Institutional, Technical and Management Capacities of Developing Countries in Development Planning (with a Special Focus on Africa). Commonly known as the "Africa Initiative", this project supports workshops, needs assessment studies and upgrading of planning institutions. In 1991 an interregional workshop on new approaches in regional planning was convened in Senegal. To set the substantive framework for the interregional symposium on promoting accelerated development in Africa: perspectives from the Asian experience, scheduled for early 1992, a preliminary session was held in 1991 in Malaysia. This gathering was used to launch a series of research studies comparing development strategies and policies in the two regions. A series of evaluations of the effects and impacts of technical cooperation projects in planning and economic management in selected countries has also been under way, as have preparations for a 1992 workshop on long-term perspective planning. The entire endeavour is aimed at producing useful findings and recommendations, and enhancement of the skills of a number of senior officials engaged in planning and economic management.

VI. AFRICA AND LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

28. The New Agenda for African Economic Recovery and Development (1991) sets specific actions to be followed by African States, the international community and the United Nations system. DTCD has been strongly committed to assisting Africa in its efforts for growth and development. Project delivery in Africa reached a record high in 1991, amounting to $85 million or about 47 per cent of DTCD's total delivery for the year. Three main areas received primary attention: institution building; human resources development; and natural resources exploration, exploitation and management. Within this context the Department emphasized macroeconomic policy inputs, integrated rural development and effective and durable utilization of natural resources.

29. Integration of development planning and economic management, including linkage between the macroeconomic framework and sectoral strategies, is an important theme. Planning teams have been stationed in many African countries in DTCD-executed projects funded by UNDP, and the Department has been heavily involved in related advisory services funded by the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation. Effective integration of social dimensions in structural adjustment programmes is a matter of concern. DTCD organized a workshop on this in Gambia in 1991 and has been incorporating such elements in project and advisory services.

30. The role of the indigenous enterprise sector, including the informal sector, is gaining wider recognition. The Department's efforts in integrated rural development have obtained further momentum with emphasis on income generation, popular participation, and women in development at the grass-roots level.

31. Considerable scope also exists in the statistical field. Increased assistance has been provided in economic statistics and social statistics, national accounts, household surveys, data processing and informatics.

32. Environment is another element of the New Agenda. This is also emerging as an essential element of the Department's development programmes for the 1990s, particularly with respect to energy and mineral and water resources, in a manner consistent with environmental protection.

33. DTCD has sought to participate actively in the country reviews of assistance to African countries, as the Department believes it has much to offer. In several African countries, DTCD has been entrusted with substantive work in relation to aid coordination and management activities in 1991. As to the follow-up to the New Agenda for African Economic Recovery and Development, the Department is involved in related technical support.

34. In view of the extraordinary difficulties facing the least developed countries (LDCs) and the priority assigned to them, the Department has been engaged in many activities to help cope with the development challenges that will determine their future. DTCD has expanded its assistance to LDCs in various sectors. In 1991, this amounted to about 400 projects totalling

expenditures of about $80 million. Guidelines for the use of the Department's allocation of funds from the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation give special consideration to the needs of the LDCs. This has enabled DTCD to respond to requests from LDCs for numerous advisory and other technical missions covering project preparation, management, and implementation, resource mobilization, strengthening of institutional infrastructure, training, national budget preparation, regional planning and integrated rural development.

35. DTCD reinforced its efforts in encouraging pre-investment activities as part of technical assistance, and in assisting Governments to attract and negotiate investments, thereby raising the overall level of commitments from both foreign and domestic sources. This is particularly true of work in the natural resources sectors of energy, minerals and water.

36. Also important is the focus on strengthening the managerial capabilities required to rationalize the use of such resources as well as the aspect of conservation. The same approach is being followed in the DTCD programme on development administration, where efforts are directed to the organization and management of public service institutions, the rationalization and streamlining of the administrations and the strengthening of financial institutions.

VII. ENVIRONMENT

37. Environmental management and sustainable development have been themes of intensified work by the Department, drawing upon recent decisions of the Governing Council and the long-standing mandate of the Committee on Natural Resources. DTCD made concerted efforts in 1991 to integrate and coordinate the work of its divisions and branches in order to take an interdisciplinary approach to environment and development issues. It has followed closely key developments in the process leading to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

38. Funds earmarked for environment under the regular programme promote greater awareness of the issues in various sectors. DTCD organized six major seminars in 1991 and made preparations for two others in 1992 immediately prior to the "earth summit". These seminars support preparations for UNCED and focus on new policies, approaches and technologies in the Department's ongoing work. They have resulted in preparation of operational guidelines in minerals development and mining operations; energy, including energy efficiency and conservation; integrated water resources development; and the role of public administration in environmental management.

39. DTCD played a key role in the International Conference on Water and the Environment (Ireland, January 1992). In cooperation with the World Bank, UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), DTCD was responsible for organizing the final plenary session of the conference, on "challenges for the future". The other 1992 gathering for which preparations were made in 1991 is

the interregional workshop on the role of women in environmentally sound and sustainable development, to be hosted by China in September 1992.

40. DTCD formulated a framework for action to guide the Department in environmental matters. It provides a basis for activities and seeks to ensure that the Department's programmes for the environment conform to General Assembly policies and are compatible with the efforts of UNDP, the World Bank, UNEP and other United Nations organizations. The framework is intended to assist Governments in formulating national development plans and policies which incorporate appropriate environmental objectives; it will moreover facilitate the preparation of policy guidelines, regulations and legislation to foster national environmental objectives.

41. Environmental management requires an integrated and systematic approach. To that end every DTCD Branch has appointed a focal point for the environment in addition to the designated official (DOEM), who has a department-wide responsibility.

42. UNDP has prepared, tested and circulated guidelines for environmental management and sustainable development of great interest to DTCD. Briefing sessions have been arranged with UNDP, and the Department plans to refine them and its own sectoral guidelines, in relation to all phases of the programme cycle.

43. DTCD welcomed the creation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and has submitted several project proposals to it for financing. Two projects have recently been approved: one in Zimbabwe on solar energy ($7 million); the second in China, on coal bed methane ($10 million). Other proposals pending approval relate to energy conservation and efficiency, new and renewable energy sources, protection of international waters, biomass thermal energy, anaerobic treatment of industrial effluent, and other topics. It is anticipated that as mechanisms and criteria for approval are clarified, the Department will have an expanded role in projects financed by GEF.

VIII. EVALUATION

44. The Department has continued its efforts to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of its projects and programmes, with particular emphasis on assessments of socio-economic and environmental impacts. The methodology currently adopted focuses on self-evaluation, with greater emphasis on past-project evaluation, carried out in an increasingly consistent manner.

45. More attention is being directed to project sustainability. One continuing obstacle to this has been insufficiency of government funding to maintain project operations and meet staffing requirements. A lesson here has been to ascertain prior to project inception the long-term political, financial and manpower commitments the Government may be able to sustain, to reconcile these with project objectives, and to scale projects accordingly. Sustainability also appears to be enhanced when projects are placed within

organizational units with strong leadership and committed staff and which utilize a participatory approach.

46. A total of 41 tripartite in-depth evaluations of DTCD-executed projects took place in 1991. Of these 32 were for UNDP-funded projects and the remainder were funded by UNFPA. The breakdown by substantive area was: water (10); public administration and finance (6); population (7); statistics (7); minerals (4); development planning (3); energy (3); and infrastructure (1).

47. Noteworthy among these was a European regional project (RER/87/005) which made a significant contribution to computerized coal mining systems. The elements identified as contributing to project success were: the level of commitment by the various national focal points, the participative management style, the enthusiasm and professionalism of the staff, the quality and timeliness of DTCD inputs, the flexibility of the regional centre in the face of changing economic and political conditions, and the close communication between all parties concerned.

48. The evaluation report of a marine engineering and geological investigation project in China (CPR/85/044) cited similar reasons for its good results. Particular mention was made of an excellent training programme for overseas placements in universities and firms, and high-quality short-term visiting scientists for training and technical advice. The consultants returned periodically for follow-up and continuity. The dissemination of project-generated information was enhanced by inviting nationals from throughout the country to attend the short courses led by the consultants. To encourage technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), participants from other countries were invited to lectures presented by project personnel on lessons learned and technical issues.

49. In a population training and research project in Malawi (MLW/90/P01) population studies were incorporated in undergraduate programmes in several faculties, including geography, sociology, economics, statistics, and education. Population themes were also included in the curricula for agriculture and nursing. The project conducted useful research, provided advisory services, organized workshops and seminars on demographic factors and provided training to public and private sector employees.

50. As to the evaluation reports themselves, the most useful ones identified approaches which might have broader applications, and provided concrete recommendations for improving technical and other performance. Some reports did not live up to their potential, drawing attention to questions of rostering and selection of consultants.

51. In 1991 DTCD participated in the seventh inter-agency group meeting on evaluation. As follow-up, the Department prepared a brief for UNDP with information on its experience in monitoring and evaluating nationally executed projects, including comments on entry points for agency participation in these exercises. The Department also provided views on possible modifications needed, and operational problems expected, as programme-based monitoring and

evaluation increases. The DTCD analysis outlined some areas deserving attention, and emphasized the need for flexibility, and for learning from experiences in technical support at the programme and project levels.

IX. WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

52. Guided by the relevant intergovernmental resolutions on women in development (WID), the Department has sought their fullest implementation in its activities, maximizing its responsiveness to government needs and requests.

53. DTCD revitalized its Task Force on Women in Development in order to promote women's role and participation within the mainstream technical cooperation programmes. One of its objectives is to secure more funding for women's development. In 1991, the Task Force broadened its activities to include, among other things, launching an innovative interdisciplinary project, demonstration of training modules, and incorporation of items on women in several DTCD-sponsored seminars. Since the activities of the Department span numerous fields, the WID task force has identified sustainable development as a common theme for inter-divisional cooperation. The transfer of technology remains the major objective of women's integration projects and training activities.

54. DTCD's WID activities have been received very positively as they promote self-reliance, allow voluntary sharing of experience and expertise, and upgrade women's skills through training and consultations. More is still required in all types of development activities, including support from Member States, United Nations entities, NGOs and the private sector. The New Delhi Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation emphasized community management and participation of women. The "Dublin Statement" from the International Conference on Water and the Environment (1992) highlights the importance of women in the provision, management and safeguarding of water. Both reflect the important role of women in relation to the water sector and serve as examples of necessary impetus.

55. Most of DTCD's training activities are targeted on decision makers to familiarize them further with women's needs and participation in technical cooperation. For example, the training modules evolved by DTCD, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on women, water supply and sanitation were tested in a workshop in Gambia with four other African countries. A similar interregional workshop is being organized in Thailand in 1992. Plans are under way for follow-up national training seminars covering these sectors. Based on its training guidelines on policy development for the advancement of women in public management, DTCD held an interregional seminar In 1991 to train policy makers to address and anticipate gender issues that actually or potentially inhibit accelerated enhancement of the role of women in public management.

56. With support from the Statistical Office, DTCD in 1991 assisted countries to improve rural capability for the development and dissemination of statistics on women and to develop policies. In DTCD's work on population matters, a computer model for analysis and decision-making was developed, tested and enthusiastically received in several countries as a basis for action programmes.

57. The most innovative activity launched by DTCD's WID task force in 1991 was preparation for an interregional workshop on the role of women in environmentally sound and sustainable development, to be held in China in 1992. The workshop is designed to assist women in developing prototype generic programmes and projects, suitable for financing, which will ensure that the role of women is fully incorporated into the design and implementation of policies, programmes and projects related to environment and sustainable development, particularly in rural areas.

58. DTCD has also encouraged Governments to increase the number of women candidates for training in projects and participation in seminars. During the year 1991, a total of 998 training awards were granted to women through DTCD-executed projects. The largest groupings were for population/demography, statistics, public administration and economic planning and projections. More women were also being trained in such fields as energy, geology, mining and water resources.

X. TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

59. The Department in 1991 supported further promotional and operational activities of a TCDC nature and emphasized the use of developing country capacities in its work. In keeping with the Buenos Aires plan of action and subsequent intergovernmental guidance, DTCD included these features in projects funded by UNDP, UNFPA and other sources; in activities under the regular programme; and in the expert, training and equipment components of project implementation. Examples of substantive efforts are included in Addendum 1. Data on project implementation are to be found in Addendum 3.

60. Under the regular programme of technical cooperation, workshops and seminars facilitate the exchange of expertise and networking among developing countries, while pilot projects test new approaches. TCDC aspects are incorporated in the substance of these, so as to broaden their impact and make good use of related experiences in other developing countries.

61. Resources and talents from developing countries are an increasingly important aspect of project delivery. Some 41 per cent of DTCD-appointed experts and consultants were from developing countries in 1991. Of the training placements made, 54 per cent were located in developing countries. Procurement of equipment from developing countries amounted to $15.6 million or 48 per cent. In 1990 DTCD had issued guidelines to ensure that consideration would be given to firms from developing countries, and under-utilized major donor and other countries, in procurement of equipment

and supplies for project operations. Greater use of developing country sources is becoming more evident as a result.

62. DTCD collaboration with the UNDP special unit for TCDC in 1991 included support for a TCDC training workshop in Ecuador. The workshop resulted in the strengthening of the national focal point. DTCD also provided substantive and organizational support to the interregional TCDC exercise scheduled for Ecuador in 1992, with participation of 25 other developing countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. This gathering will focus on mining and related environmental matters, with project agreements to be developed among the participating countries. DTCD headquarters staff and field experts have assisted in facilitating preparations and matching of capacities and needs among countries. Missions within countries of the three participating regions have been undertaken by DTCD with UNDP and Ecuadorian officials.

63. In another new step, DTCD in 1991 participated in a meeting of the TCDC focal points of Latin America and the Caribbean, and of national directors of technical cooperation, held in Venezuela in September. New programme activities in cooperation with the Latin America Economic System Organization (SELA), which is the TCDC focal point for the region, are being developed as follow-up.

64. Multilateral organizations can make important contributions to the efforts of developing countries to foster cooperation among themselves, encouraging self-reliance and facilitating cooperative arrangements in resolving development problems. The Governing Council, in its decision 90/34, included TCDC among the six priorities for the fifth UNDP Programming Cycle. The Department expects to work further with UNDP in translating this priority into lively activities.

XI. UNITED NATIONS REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

65. In accordance with its guidelines the regular programme enables the Department to respond to priority needs through short-term advisory services, training activities and experimental projects. Emphasis is on activities which can have a catalytic impact, or which provide innovative approaches. During 1991, for example, DTCD organized 30 workshops and seminars with regular programme support, and provided advisory services in all sectors.

66. Human resources and institutional development - sustainable development - are central features of work under the regular programme. Issues relating to the environment and development were explored and guidelines set up in a series of workshops organized during 1991 in the fields of energy, minerals, water and public administration (details in chapter VII and in Addendum 1). Advisory services were also increasingly sought in this area. In line with an internal action plan, environmental concerns were incorporated whenever possible into DTCD activities. In 1992 the Department would aim to expand such work, in response to the growing demands.

67. The needs of national economies in transition, and especially the question of governance as it affects public administration structures and systems, were explored in 1991 in a regular programme-funded workshop held in Russia. During 1992 more extensive work has been planned to assist with the special needs of transition economies. Relevant in this context was DTCD cooperation with DIESA in the area of entrepreneurship, launched with a workshop in 1991.

68. Integration of women in development, another priority, was promoted in 1991 with a pilot workshop to test the practical application of training modules on the subject of women, water supply and sanitation developed jointly by DTCD, INSTRAW and the ILO Turin Centre. This workshop, the first of a series, was held in Gambia. It is to be followed in 1992 by one in Thailand, in which DTCD will cooperate with INSTRAW and the Economic and Social Commision for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Increased participation by women in water supply and sanitation projects is important for the improvement of such services. Preparations were also made for an interregional workshop on statistics on women in the informal sector, planned for 1992 in the Republic of Korea.

69. The regular programme has helped DTCD to act quickly. For example, following the Persian Gulf war, the regular programme enabled DTCD to dispatch several experts (in physical infrastructure, urban infrastructure, electric power and oil refining) as part of an inter-agency mission to develop an action plan for reconstruction. Advisory missions under the regular programme also supported DTCD involvement in new thematic opportunities, such as those related to national execution.

70. To enhance responsiveness to the objectives of General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 46/219, DTCD participated in several country review missions organized by the office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation as an input to the 1992 comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities. These were aimed to deepen the understanding of recent changes in areas such as joint programming and national execution. The missions should help in the analysis and recommendations for new support required from the United Nations system.

XII. CONCLUSION

71. Main issues and trends in the work of the former DTCD have been the concern of this report, taking as perspective the work in 1991 and future prospects as of the beginning of 1992.

72. Technical cooperation, for securing the economic future and the betterment of living conditions for people in developing countries, is one of the most important commitments that the United Nations can make. To enhance the responsiveness of the United Nations to the priorities expressed by Member States, and to maximize the capabilities made available, it is clear that the role of the Secretary-General in development assistance must be strengthened, not only in legislation but in practice.

Notes

1/ These are preliminary figures. Final figures for 1991 are reflected in Addendum 3.

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SUPPORT

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Information on the technical cooperation programme of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

SUMMARY

The present addendum to the report on the United Nations technical cooperation activities provides detailed information on the activities of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD) of the United Nations Secretariat, and includes a description of the work in its main substantive areas: development issues and policies; natural resources and energy; public administration and finance; statistics; population; and social development and humanitarian affairs. The report also includes information on DTCD programme support services, and work in conjunction with the World Food Programme (WFP).

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INTRODUCTION

1. In 1991, the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD) of the United Nations Secretariat had under execution 980 technical cooperation projects with a total delivery of approximately $182* million against current year budgets of $225 million. The present addendum to document DP/1992/35 contains information on the substantive and managerial aspects of the work of the Department during the year. Data on project delivery are contained in document DP/1992/35/Add.3.

I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

A. Development issues and policies

2. The economic and financial difficulties confronting many developing countries continued and in many cases intensified in 1991. Many of these difficulties stemmed from factors such as continued low prices for several export commodities, external debt and international economic, financial and political instability. The effects of these problems continued to be most severe in Africa.

3. In 1991, there was an increased awareness on the part of the international community, notably in the United Nations system, of the need to develop new ways to address the problems facing the developing countries, taking into account that many of them continue to require considerable external financial and technical assistance after decades of efforts by themselves and international aid providers. Thus, the Department is actively participating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), its largest funding agency, in developing a programme approach to technical cooperation. By its nature, development planning must incorporate consideration of many disciplines and sectors, and this is reflected in the Department's assistance in this field. This has been achieved both by direct association with other agencies in the United Nations system and by assisting, in a coordinated manner, several ministries or government agencies in a single country.

4. Cases of assistance to countries in a broad programme of areas include Guinea-Bissau, which has been assisted in macroeconomic planning, financial planning, debt management, investment programming, aid coordination and integrated rural development; Mozambique, which has received support in macroeconomic planning, sectoral investment planning, regional planning and foreign-resource management; Equatorial Guinea, which has received assistance in macroeconomic planning, investment programming, policy development and the coordination of external aid; and Nigeria, which was assisted through a

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* All delivery figures in this report are provisional.

large-scale training programme aimed at planners at both federal and State levels and also through a project preparing a long-term perspective strategy and economy-wide models for Nigeria's development over the next 15 to 20 years. The Department's assistance in the field of development planning is undertaken, whenever appropriate, in close coordination with related assistance provided by other units of the Department in public administration, statistics and natural resources and energy.

5. Also using the programme approach to technical cooperation, the Department provided assistance in preparing Country Programmes in Cape Verde, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

6. The Department closely cooperated with other agencies to ensure appropriate and coordinated assistance to Governments. For example, in Sierra Leone, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is associated agency with a Department-executed project aimed at strengthening the Government's capacity to implement a structural adjustment programme: in Angola and Namibia, the Department is the associated agency responsible for the training components of IMF-executed projects in financial planning; and in Yemen, the Department assisted in programming for the next five-year funding cycle of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), identifying potential investment projects.

7. During the year, the Department conducted several interregional workshops dealing with key, topical aspects of development planning. One was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 4-8 March, on new approaches to regional (subnational) planning within the framework of the DTCD/Japan Africa Initiative. Under the same initiative, a brainstorming session was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 27-29 August, to prepare for an interregional workshop to be held in mid-1992 on the subject of economic development in Africa (perspectives from Asian experiences). An international symposium was held in Shanghai, China, from 11-14 November, on urban and zonal planning for metropolitan areas. The Department conducted an interregional workshop on social monitoring of adjustment processes, held in Banjul, Gambia, from 25 to 29 November. Also among the Department's multicountry activities in development planning is the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), an internationally known training and research institute, funded by the Government of Japan and executed by the Department, which celebrated its twentieth anniversary in 1991.

8. In assisting developing countries through its country-level projects, the Department has fully supported the use of national execution, when governments select this option. For example, the Department is the cooperating agency in government-executed development planning projects in Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania. In other cases, where governments prefer modalities other than direct government execution, the Department has long encouraged active government and national participation in project execution, through the use of national project directors and national professionals, supported by short-term, high-impact international consultants; this form of project execution is applied particularly in the Americas (for example, in planning projects in Ecuador and El Salvador).

9. Other notable projects executed in 1991 include two regional (sub-national) planning projects in the two most drought- and famine-prone regions of the Sudan; these projects link regional planning with food-for-work and other relief activities, while relating these activities to longer-term planning and development. In The Gambia, an existing planning project was expanded to assist the government in monitoring the social aspects of an adjustment programme. In Malaysia, a new project is aimed at building national capabilities in national spatial planning. Assistance was provided to Seychelles in formulating a project in national development planning, drawing on the Department's experience acquired in several Pacific island countries.

10. In Ecuador, the Department assisted in developing a now operational integrated system of information for macroeconomic analysis and management, which links information from the planning and finance ministries, central bank and statistics offices, all of which are connected to the office of the President. Also in Ecuador, the Department supported the decentralization of the planning process, both institutionally and spatially (to regional and local authorities). In addition, it developed macroeconomic models for economic analysis, projections and forecasts in support of the planning activity. The experience of a project in El Salvador, funded by the Inter-American Development Bank and executed by the Department, was applied in a new seven-country subregional project aimed at supporting public investment programming in the countries concerned within the context of the Central American Economic Programme.

11. Under its mandate in integrated rural development, DTCD assisted Sudan, under the Eastern State Area Development Scheme, to promote sustained, environmentally sound development and to strengthen institutional capacity within rural communities. The project fully involves local communities, especially women, in the decision-making, implementation and management processes. Grass-roots, participatory village development projects continued in Oman and Central African Republic, with long-term extensions planned for the new programme cycle (1992-1996). In both cases, a model for participatory and productive self-development has been created at the village level for replication elsewhere in the country. In Oman, the programme began in three villages and expanded into a nation-wide multisectoral community development programme. In the Central African Republic, the African Development Bank is financing an extension of the project's methodology to additional geographical zones within the framework of the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Programme, designed to reduce the social impact of structural adjustment. In both countries, these projects seek to promote self-reliance at the community level by fostering small-scale productive enterprises, alleviating the burden of women and improving the condition of vulnerable, disadvantaged groups.

12. In 1991, the Department executed country-level projects in the field of development issues and policies, with a total 1991 delivery of $43 million to over 70 countries (32 of which were in Africa), not including multicountry projects.

B. Natural resources and energy

1. Energy

13. In 1991, advisory missions provided advice on energy policy, resource evaluation and exploration, project design and feasibility studies in the areas of petroleum, coal, natural gas, electric power, energy planning, energy conservation, geothermal, solar, wind and multisource renewable energy packages, information systems and microcomputer-based energy analysis.

14. Advisory services relating to the environmental aspects of energy development focused on energy efficiency in the industry, transport, and residential/commercial end-use sectors; reduction of technical and non-technical losses in electric power systems; reduction of emissions and waste management in industry; demonstration of solar, wind and biomass technologies; and promotion of clean coal technologies.

15. In light of the uncertain oil supply due to the Iraq-Kuwait crisis, many developing countries are reassessing the importance of exploiting indigenous resources, exploring fuel substitution possibilities, and promoting energy conservation and efficiency measures wherever applicable.

16. In the field of petroleum resources development, a $6.8 million project is well under way in the Tarim Basin of north-west China where DTCD is assisting in drilling two 6,000-meter demonstration wells. Assistance is also being provided to two national training centres, one for acidizing and fracturing and the other for well completions and testing. A new project has been initiated to assist the Chinese National Offshore Oil Company with offshore platform and subsea pipeline design. Petroleum legislation and investment promotion projects in Belize and Viet Nam are developing new legal frameworks for petroleum development that will include comprehensive petroleum laws, petroleum tax codes and model petroleum exploration contracts.

17. DTCD work in coal development continues through a regional project in eastern Europe addressing computerization of coal mining operations with an emphasis on improving mine safety. The project has successfully developed a computerized monitoring system for underground and surface coal mining which is specifically adapted to conditions in the countries. The project has also established an intercountry research network and a training centre.

18. DTCD's programme promoting the efficient operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of electric power stations is assisting Viet Nam, where the electric power supply system in the northern and central parts of the country was in crisis. A training programme is increasing capabilities in maintenance management for supervisory personnel, maintenance skills for technicians and craftsmen, and manufacturing and repair techniques for workshop operators.

19. In 1991, the project on Development of Expertise in Training for Integrated Operation and Control of Power Systems was completed in India. With DTCD's assistance, the training capabilities of the Power System Training

Institute in Bangalore were strengthened by the installation of the computerized Dispatch Training Simulator (DTS) which can train more than 100 electrical engineers every year.

20. The Sor Hydroelectric Plant in Ethiopia is near completion. This project will replace existing diesel power generating facilities at Mettu, Gambella, and Dembidollo with a hydroelectric plant of 5 MW capacity and extend and expand the distribution network. This will benefit about 62,500 people after a plant is commissioned in 1992 and over 212,000 people by the year 2000.

21. A national programme of manpower development in the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) has been initiated with DTCD assistance. The programme will develop self-sustaining capability within BPDB for manpower development in the areas of construction and maintenance of power transmission and distribution systems and, in electric utility management, through the expansion and modernization of existing appropriate training centres in the country.

22. DTCD has been adapting new and renewable energy applications to bring electric light and power to the nomadic herders of Mongolia, who make up 15 per cent of the population and are the mainstay of the economy. Small (50 W) wind generators or solar photovoltaic (PV) panels are employed for charging batteries, which provide electricity in their yurts. As a result of this project, Mongolia is now manufacturing small wind generators and has taken the first steps to initiate manufacture of PV panels in the country. Solar PV battery chargers are proving to be the best solution to basic electricity supply problems in remote areas of a number of countries and another project has resulted in the manufacture of PV systems for nomadic people in western China, using PV panels already manufactured in the country.

23. A reconnaissance study of geothermal energy potential and prefeasibility study for inter-island submarine power transmission is being undertaken in the Caribbean countries of Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Lucia and St. Vincent under a regional project. The project aims at substituting indigenous geothermal energy for costly imported diesel fuel for power generation. The power needs of these island countries are such that they could be met entirely by geothermal energy.

24. DTCD has been executing a detailed feasibility study for a 100 MW hydropower project in Nepal, funded by UNDP and with the Nepalese Electricity Authority as implementing agency.

25. The Department has launched a follow-up programme with the African Development Bank on the world-wide small hydropower investigations it was carrying out during 1980-87.

26. A national energy conservation programme has been launched in India with DTCD assistance. Thirty-five in-depth energy audits are being carried out in the manufacturing sector. In addition, five audits will be performed on urban transport sector fleets, as well as five audits in the residential/commercial

sector. State-of-the-art measuring equipment has been assembled which is transported to audit sites by four energy vans. The project is strengthening national capabilities by working through four technically competent regional lead agencies.

27. A project in Ghana is typical of DTCD activities in energy planning. The National Energy Board is being strengthened in its capabilities to: (a) formulate national energy policies, (b) monitor and manage energy sector operations, (c) assess and demonstrate solar and biomass energy technologies, (d) promote energy conservation programmes, (e) demonstrate and promote the substitution of LPG for fuel wood in household cooking, and (f) develop a national energy information system.

28. A number of meetings dealing with energy issues were organized by DTCD in 1991 and were as follows: United Nations Meeting on Energy and Environment in the Development Process (Beijing, 6 to 12 June 1991); Workshops on Microcomputer Applications for National Energy Planning (Quito, Ecuador, 15 to 19 April and 24 to 28 June); Workshop on Geothermal Energy Training (Leyte, Philippines, 11 to 15 November); United Nations Symposium on Management of the Economic and Environmental Aspects in the Coal Mining Industry (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 21 to 24 October); and Stockholm Initiative on Energy, Environment and Development, a consultative meeting (Stockholm, Sweden, 13 to 15 November).

29. In 1991, DTCD executed 104 projects in the energy field with a delivery of $13 million.

2. Water

30. DTCD's assistance focused on water resources planning and management, including conjunctive use and multi-objective planning of both surface and groundwater resources, with emphasis on social, economic, legal and environmental considerations. Considerable importance was also placed on the promotion of womens' role and participation in water resources development, particularly in the field of water supply and sanitation.

31. DTCD took part in a number of joint efforts by the United Nations system in the field of environmentally sound and sustainable development, namely, in the sponsorship of a major conference on "Water and Environment: Development Issues for the Twenty-first Century", held in Dublin, Ireland, in January 1992, and in the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in June 1992.

32. During 1991, DTCD organized a Workshop on Overexploitation of Aquifers in Developing Countries and an International Seminar on Environmental Aspects of Water Resources Development.

33. DTCD provided technical cooperation to countries in the application of computer technology to surface and groundwater assessment, development and

management. The Department also improved the groundwater software which had been developed in 1990, disseminated this software to developing countries and continued training activities in its use in a number of countries.

34. Advisory missions on water resources planning and management assisted Antigua and Barbuda in preparing feasibility studies concerning water resources development. Continuing assistance was also provided to Mozambique, Lesotho, Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, Niger, Mali and Cape Verde, among others, in the preparation of their respective national water resources master plans, and, to Libya and Sierra Leone, in programming their activities in the water sector for the fifth programming cycle of UNDP. Rural water supply and maintenance projects were successful in Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Guinea-Bissau and Madagascar. Advice was given to Bahamas and Venezuela in the setting up of water resources legislation and to Myanmar in the establishment of a computerized database for water resources development.

35. In the field of women's development, DTCD, in cooperation with INSTRAW and the ILO Turin Centre, revised and updated the training modules on women, water supply and sanitation, and tested these modules at a workshop held in The Gambia with regard to their usefulness and effectiveness in selected countries, such as The Gambia, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

36. DTCD collaborated with other United Nations entities as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to enhance the effectiveness of its technical cooperation programmes and projects in the water sector through active participation in the Intersecretariat Group for Water of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the Interagency Steering Committee for Cooperative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and the Water and Sanitation Collaborative Council.

37. DTCD's assistance to developing countries through inter-agency cooperation included the joint organization of training workshops and seminars in the field of water, environment and womens' development, the provision of resource personnel for conducting workshops and seminars, the sponsorship of participants from developing countries at selected workshops and seminars, and active participation in expert consultations and fora organized by other agencies.

38. Delivery in the water resource sector was $23 million in 1991. During the year, 107 projects were under execution and advisory missions were undertaken in water resources planning, engineering, legislation, rural water supply, as well as computer applications to surface and groundwater development and management.

3. Mineral resources

39. International metals and minerals prices have declined during the year because of the economic slow-down in the industrial economies and increased exports from eastern European countries. At the end of 1991, prices were at their lowest level in four years. The most important exception was copper,

which maintained a relatively high level due to supply interruptions in several countries. Despite this unfavourable climate for mineral exploration and development world-wide, a total of 92 projects were operational at the end of this reporting period, with activities covering all aspects of mineral resources development. Continuing a trend from last year, many projects now have an investment promotion component, and Africa gets the bulk of the assistance.

40. More than 100 advisory missions were undertaken to developing countries. All mineral sector areas were covered, with several missions concerned with mineral exploration and processing, strengthening of institutions and training, investment promotion, mineral sector planning and programming, diamond drilling, geophysics and several other missions requiring highly specialized expertise.

41. Four interregional seminars were organized in 1991. The International Round-table on Mining and the Environment (Berlin, Germany, 25 to 30 June) jointly organized with the Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for International Development, produced a set of environmental guidelines for the mining industry, governments and international institutions.

42. At the international seminar on Mining Taxation (Montreal, Canada, 30 September to 4 October), organized with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, about 150 participants from industrial and developing countries discussed issues of major importance for all mining operations and new projects.

43. In cooperation with the Government of Cuba, an International Seminar on Laterite Ore Acid Leaching Technology was organized at Moa on 11 to 15 November, with participation from several nickel-producing developing countries. Finally, the Interregional Seminar on Applied Finance for Natural Resources (Bangkok, Thailand, 9 to 14 December) in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

44. In the Americas, a project in Bolivia has continued to use geological mapping to produce reliable data for the purpose of attracting risk capital, technology and entrepreneurial capacity to the mining sector through joint ventures. In 1991, this project completed a portfolio of projects offering investment opportunities. Another project provided assistance to the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) in preparing public bidding procedures for COMIBOL's mines and processing plants. In Cuba, a DTCD consultant in environmental protection provided recommendations on environmental control measures and treatment of residuals produced by the mining and processing of nickel and cobalt from nickel laterites. A DTCD adviser helped revise environmental regulations with regard to mining.

45. In the Arab States, the most comprehensive assistance programme has been the regional Yemeni Joint Project for Natural Resources, in the final stages of completion. The project produced a series of maps covering the entire country which show separately the topography, geology, aeromagnetics and

hydrogeology at several scales. The objective of a new regional project is to transfer new technologies for precious metals/epithermal gold exploration, beneficiation, heap leaching and mining to relevant government mining agencies in Jordan and Yemen, to train national staff in these new methods, to quickly identify and evaluate potential economic gold deposits in these countries and to recommend ongoing programmes for their further evaluation and development. A new project has started to strengthen Yemen's capacity to monitor and regulate mineral activities by the Government and private sector.

46. A project in Chad is exploring for high-value mineral occurrences and disseminating the results to interested private foreign investors; it is also strengthening the government's negotiating capacity.

47. In Burkina Faso, an airborne geophysical survey of the Liptako area has indicated the possible existence of sulphide-type and gold deposits which may lead to investment by private companies.

48. The computerization of the Mineral Title Department was successfully carried out in Morocco, making mineral sector statistics and information readily available to mine operators and potential investors. In Mozambique, the Ministry of Mineral Resources is being helped in the fields of training, facilities and equipment, investigation of pertinent prospective policy issues and identification of the most promising mineral sites for possible future investment.

49. In India, DTCD is helping to set up a mineral processing laboratory and providing technological services to the mining industry. These include process development and testing at laboratory and pilot plant scales, rapid and precise mineral and chemical analysis and training in practical mineral research and development work including economic factors. To train personnel in drilling for mineral exploration and ground water and geotechnical studies, a centre has been set up in Nagpur with technical assistance from DTCD and the Government of India. The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) will be assisted in a prefeasibility evaluation of the sediment-hosted Duddar zinc-lead sulphide deposit in the Bela district of Baluchistan Province, 135 kilometres north-west of Karachi. Activities include geophysical resistivity and magnetic surveys, a diamond drilling programme, and installation of a chemical laboratory.

50. In Malaysia, a mineral developing and planning project, begun in 1986 with DTCD technical assistance and completed in July 1991, produced a wide range of draft regulatory laws and policies designed to encourage mineral sector investment. In particular, it developed draft State mineral regulations, a draft federal mineral development act, a proposed new fiscal system, a proposed mineral title management system and draft national mineral policy proposals.

51. DTCD's delivery for mineral resources projects was $20 million in 1991.

4. Infrastructure: cartography, remote sensing and public works

52. Fellowships and grants were awarded to candidates for studies in data processing, photogrammetry, cartography/map compilation, cadastral and land information systems (LIS), geographical information systems (GIS), integrated digital mapping, geodetic science, map reproduction and map printing.

53. DTCD continued to provide assistance in remote sensing to the Arab world and to countries of the Pacific region. Assistance included advice on the feasibility of remote-sensing projects and helping resource managers to gather data for locating, managing and monitoring natural resources. Advisory services to remote-sensing training programmes focused on the use of satellite remote-sensing data from new sensors, assessing the use of remotely sensed data and identifying remote-sensing requirements for natural resources development.

54. At the Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 20 to 28 February), the Infrastructure Branch of DTCD provided secretariat services and technical background papers. A seminar on Receiving and Processing of Digital Satellite Images was jointly convened by DTCD and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) (Berlin, 26 May to 5 June 1991).

55. Public works projects involved planning, design and the development of new physical infrastructure, as well as inspection, evaluation, rehabilitation, upgrading, maintenance and restoration of existing works. Many projects stressed the transfer of appropriate technology related to training and human resources development.

56. In transportation, assistance was provided in road, rail and inland waterways. Projects executed in Viet Nam, Bangladesh, China, Iran and Saudi Arabia included national transportation studies, rural road construction, highway and maintenance management systems, and specialist advice to complement local expertise. In all areas, the Department stressed the training of national staff.

57. In Myanmar, the Department helped strengthen the technical capabilities of the highway department, including defining a highway management system and setting up material and pavement testing procedures. In Swaziland, DTCD is supplying training and advisory services to the Roads Department. In Saudi Arabia, DTCD is executing a large multi-disciplinary project for the Ministry of Communication and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, including the provision of advisers in all aspects of road planning, design, construction, rehabilitation and maintenance.

58. In Syria, the Department helped establish a road maintenance management system and in the Republic of Korea, similar assistance was provided for the establishment of a transport information system to collect, analyse and disseminate all transport information. In India, a large programme helped

train Indian nationals in railway wagon and coach design. In Malawi, technical assistance was provided for establishment of a national organization for construction and maintenance of village access roads and bridges.

59. In addition to the above technical cooperation activities, the Department, together with the Road Directorate of the Danish Ministry of Transport, organized the United Nations Seminar on Roads and Bridges (Copenhagen, 2-11 October). The seminar endorsed recommendations to facilitate and promote the use of management models to improve the maintenance of roads and bridges in developing countries. Recommendations focused on data requirements for maintenance management systems and requirements for computerization as a practical and inexpensive answer to maintenance management. It was attended by representatives from 22 countries.

60. In 1991, 56 projects were executed in this field with a total delivery of $8 million.

C. Public administration and finance

61. Increased technical assistance was provided in 1991 to improve public sector management systems with special attention to assisting Governments in strengthening policy formation processes and human resources development.

62. The Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (New York, 4-11 September) reviewed the United Nations work programme and current critical issues in public administration and finance facing developing countries. It recommended the strengthening of public management capacities in order to promote sustainable economic development.

63. DTCD provided assistance to Bhutan, Mauritius, Mali, and Nepal in human resources development, and strengthening institutional capacity. Administrative reform projects were under way in Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Mali, Rwanda, and Sao Tomé and Principe. Projects involving the development and modernization of information management systems were executed in Papua New Guinea, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

64. The establishment and strengthening of management development institutions remained a principal focus of DTCD cooperation. Missions to Belize and Namibia analysed the conditions and modalities for the creation of an institute for public management. Assistance continued to be provided to management institutes in Bangladesh, India, Lesotho, The Gambia, and Turkey and government ministerial departments in Mozambique, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

65. DTCD continued to play a leading role in activities under the auspices of the Special Action Programme in Administration and Management (SAPAM) to sensitize African policy makers on measures for improving implementation capacity in African public sector organizations and to raise awareness of the

role of management and administration in recovery and development. One expression of this effort was a multicountry collaboration to develop perspectives on methodologies for analysing the relationship between size, cost and effectiveness of the civil service. Ten African countries conducted research into the profiles and effectiveness of the civil services which culminated in an interregional seminar (Accra, Ghana, 7 to 11 October 1991).

66. Newly emerging concerns in public management were the focus of seminars organized by DAD, including Environmental Management (Berlin, 24 to 28 June), and Administrative Modernization of Central and Eastern European Countries (Budapest, 17 to 19 April). An interregional seminar on metropolitan management (Rio de Janeiro, 13 to 16 May) focused on poverty alleviation, environmental protection, and urban structures which ensure optimal human development. This seminar was one in a series leading to a World Conference on Metropolitan Governance to be held in Tokyo.

67. In another area of emerging concern, DTCD provided technical cooperation to support the administrative process leading to elections in El Salvador and Cambodia. DTCD staff contributed to the formulation of the electoral administration process, including creating and maintaining electoral registers, resolving voter identification problems, and organizing the complex logistics of the election itself.

68. In the area of public finance, DTCD has continued to help developing countries strengthen their integrated financial management process in government budgeting, accounting and auditing, as instruments of development policies and national economic management. In many instances, this entailed technical cooperation aimed at enhancing domestic financial resource mobilization, managing public spending and reforming the public enterprise sector system. In doing so, the Department emphasized the need for building national capacities, skills, knowledge and institutions mainly through training and human resource development, improved tax policy and administration, improved budgeting, accounting and auditing systems and procedures, and increased managerial efficiency and accountability.

69. To contain fiscal deficits and achieve financial stability, DTCD has executed tax administration projects in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Malawi, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania. These aim at reforming personal and corporate taxation, rationalizing domestic indirect taxation, simplifying the tax system, closing tax loopholes, and broadening the tax base.

70. Other projects focused on public expenditure rationalization, legislative and administrative aspects of fund control and accountability, and auditing of the efficiency and effectiveness of operations. This included several projects in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

71. Projects to improve and rationalize the operation of public enterprises were carried out in several countries including Kenya, Malawi and Venezuela.

Particular attention was paid to improve public enterprises performance, the search for new public policies to deal with their financial difficulties, institutional reforms, restructuring and organizational and managerial changes.

72. The adoption of modern computerized information systems as a means to strengthen economic and financial management was implemented in several countries including Algeria, China, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Sudan and Thailand. Modern computer technology was used as a means to improve their policy-making. The Department conducted a Working Group Meeting on Aid Accountability (Paris, 23 to 24 April) and a Symposium on Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in Asia (New Delhi, 22 to 25 October).

73. During 1991, DTCD executed 144 projects in the field of public administration and finance, with a total delivery of $26 million.

D. Statistics

74. In 1991, the emphasis continued to be on the 1990 round of population and housing censuses, to ensuring developing countries have full access to appropriate new techniques for processing and disseminating statistics, to the problems of those developing countries the least advanced in statistics, to work under the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) and to improving statistics on the situation of women.

75. Support to statistical data processing increased rapidly. The use of microcomputers allowed countries to decentralize their data processing. The software user interface is friendly, making it generally much more attractive for persons who are not computer specialists. In 1991, DTCD executed about 152 projects in all fields of statistics which had a data-processing component.

76. Statistical training remained a key aspect of DTCD work. It covered fellowships, on-the-job training, study tours, participation in training workshops and seminars, and local training provided by field staff and the interregional and technical advisers. Indeed, most country projects provided support for an explicit training component. All resident experts and most short-term consultants provided training to counterpart staff during their assignment. In addition, the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat organized two Interregional Workshops on Population Databases and Related Topics (Indonesia, 14-19 January, and Zimbabwe, 9 to 13 December), an Interregional Disability Statistics Workshop (Bangkok, 9 to 13 September), and the Latin American Workshop on Strategies for Accelerating the Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems (Buenos Aires, 2 to 6 December).

77. In addition to training through country, regional and interregional projects, DTCD also continued funding an interregional project initiated in the biennium 1982-1983 for training of junior statisticians and programmers. The main objective of this project has been to develop and strengthen the capability of and linkages among the developing countries through technical

cooperation among developing countries. Resources available in developing countries with the capability to share expertise are being utilized for on-the-job training of personnel from statistically less developed countries. On the regional front, support continued to census training in sub-Saharan African countries with assistance from UNFPA and multilateral support from the Government of Canada. The project has organized national, subregional and interregional fellowship courses. The national and subregional courses, covering such topics as census cartography, census organization, data processing, data analysis or use of software, are organized by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The international component of the project organized by DTCD consists of short-term training courses such as the Workshop on Advanced Technique of Census Cartography (Ottawa, 1 October to 2 November) and the Workshop on Advanced Data Processing Techniques in support of census-taking for African countries (Ottawa, 23 September to 1 November). In addition, a course on use of sampling in censuses for Portuguese-speaking African countries was held in Guinea-Bissau (4 to 21 June).

78. Demand for technical cooperation from NHSCP was sustained during the year. By the end of 1991, a total of 47 countries were participating in the programme. A total of 58 missions were undertaken to provide advisory services to these countries or help formulate programmes for the new participants.

79. Coordination of technical cooperation efforts of the United Nations system, especially by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and the regional commissions continued to feature prominently in NHSCP activities. In this context, NHSCP in close collaboration with its regional counterpart, the African Household Survey Capability Programme, has continued to emphasize activities in Africa. Of the 47 countries participating in NHSCP at the end of 1991, a total of 23 are in Africa. While income and expenditure and socio-demographic surveys of households are significant components of the work programme on household surveys in the region, NHSCP has been assisting an increasing number of African countries to formulate or restructure their existing household survey programmes to obtain data more immediately required for implementation of their economic recovery plans and structural adjustment programmes. NHSCP has also continued to backstop the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) in extending its coverage and in developing manuals on analysis of data obtained in the surveys conducted by the project.

80. An interregional project begun with UNFPA assistance in mid-1988, continued in 1990 to support the development of national databases on women, population and development. Since 1990, funds have been provided by Norway to finance a technical adviser devoted to helping developing countries improve their statistics on women. Technical missions assisted in project development, substantive backstopping and training in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Honduras, Kenya and Zambia. Work was also done in Africa with INSTRAW, UNDP and ECA to develop statistics on women's participation in the informal

sector. Building on this, preparations began for an interregional training workshop on development of statistics on women in the informal sector which will be held, with the Korean Women's Development Institute, in Korea in May 1992. Substantive consultations were maintained with FAO in preparation for its Inter-Agency Consultation on Statistics and Databases on Gender in Agricultural and Rural Development and with UNIFEM, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Association for Women in Development, to improve methods and applications in statistics on women.

81. The Software and Support for Population Data Processing project, funded by UNFPA, continues to develop and deliver population software to country projects, Governments and academic institutions; to organize, collaborate and participate in software training workshops; and provide computer technical support to UNFPA and other units of the United Nations system. In 1991, two new software packages, Xtable and PopMap, were released together with a new version of PC-Edit. The project delivered 2,220 data-processing and demographic software packages, conducted and collaborated in 11 training workshops, and demonstrated its software to numerous official visitors from developing country projects and government institutions.

82. During 1991, DTCD executed 189 country projects and 18 intercountry projects in all fields of statistics and statistical data processing including informatics with a total expenditure of $27 million. A total of 194 project-related or direct technical advisory missions to 81 countries was undertaken.

E. Population

83. As more countries embarked upon the 1990 round of population censuses, DTCD has continued to adopt the team approach to demographic analysis in all population census and survey analysis projects consisting of staff demographers and local consultants under the technical coordination of national or international experts. Analysis of census data has now been fully incorporated into the census programmes in most developing countries. Pre-census meetings of national data users and producers were held to determine the data needs of users in order to meet these needs in the analysis of census results. Post-census seminars, workshops and publications continued to disseminate the findings of census analysis.

84. DTCD continued to help Governments train their personnel in demographic analysis through national, interregional and other international training programmes. In this context, the greater demand for computer hardware and software for training in computer applications for demographic analysis was met through the DTCD project on computer software for population activities, which supplied most of the software packages. The evaluation and analysis of data from the 1980 round of population censuses and demographic surveys and the preparation of guidelines for the analysis of data from the 1990 census continued to be emphasized. A third subregional workshop on the use of microcomputers for demographic analysis of censuses and surveys was organized

with the University of Montreal for Francophone sub-Saharan African participants. In 1991, REDATAM, a software for setting up a data bank from CELADE raw census data developed in South America, was successfully introduced to the programme, representing a good example of South-South transfer of technology. Technical support for the evaluation and analysis of data from the 1980 round of censuses was given to the following: 16 African countries; two Asian countries; nine countries in the Americas; four countries in Western Asia; and one country in Eastern Europe.

85. Population continued to play an important role in development planning during the period under review. Special attention was given to strengthening national institutional capabilities for population and development-related activities; studies on the interrelationship between population variables and development factors; use of integrated models for policy formulation and integration of population variables in development planning; strengthening the capacity of national staff in the field of population and development planning; and documentation and information dissemination.

86. Intensive training programmes for national staff, at local as well as international levels, has focused on techniques of integrating population variables in development planning including the building and use of demo-economic models and related microcomputer software. A number of ad hoc seminars/workshops were organized in the context of individual projects, and these provided forums for learning and exchange of information and experience in the field of population and development planning. Strengthening training programmes in many developing countries resulted in a slight reduction in the need for resident project advisers and in an increase in short-term consultants for specific services.

87. Although most countries have defined population policies and great efforts have been made by Governments to take into account population factors in the development planning process, the integration of population variables in national development plans or programmes has still been relatively slow. A number of countries started to apply medium-scale demo-economic models, adapted to microcomputers, for policy formulation and for the integration of population variables in development planning. The Integrated Macro Population and Development Model (INMA) developed by DTCD has been applied in a number of countries.

88. The study presented to the Population Commission at its twenty-fifth session, on national requirements for population specialists, provided useful guidelines for a strategy to train more developing country nationals in the population field.

89. The trend of trained national experts taking technical and managerial responsibility for projects continued to increase. As a result, only 28 per cent of the projects required international resident advisers, most of whom were located in the least developed countries.

90. Of the 42 training/research projects executed by DTCD, 17 were in Africa, 9 in Latin America, 8 in Asia, 3 in West Asia, and 1 in Europe. Two of the remaining were interregional/global training programmes, while the rest were intercountry projects. A number of projects carried over from earlier years reached such a level of self-reliance that further international inputs were, at least for the time being, no longer required. Most projects concentrated on developing local teaching materials as well as providing a full range of local services such as awareness-raising among mass media communicators, political decision makers and religious groups. An important contribution in this respect was the introduction and/or further refinement of special courses on Women in Development (WID) that were included in various undergraduate and graduate teaching programmes in population.

91. Short-term training in specialized areas such as use of computer software for demographic analysis became a continuing trend during the period under review. Related advisory services to government agencies were also a standard feature of these projects' activities.

92. The DTCD fellowship programme in population for nationals of developing countries continued to grow. In 1991, about 210 new fellowships were awarded to 139 men and 71 women from 60 developing countries. Most fellowships were for short-term refresher courses aimed to update technical skills and to provide for selected participation in international workshops.

93. DTCD continued to support the Cairo Demographic Centre and the United Nations/USSR Training Programme in Population and Development. Only one session of the latter programme was organized for 24 participants evenly divided between the sexes. In the Cairo Demographic Centre, 27 men and 16 women received training at the four graduate levels concerned. In the intercountry programmes, 20 men and 16 women were also trained.

94. DTCD continued its efforts to promote the participation of women in development by giving priority to women candidates for training opportunities, for project resident advisers and consultant posts. In addition, special studies aimed at improving living and working conditions of women have been encouraged, either as part of population projects or separately.

95. In 1991, DTCD executed 108 projects in this sector with a delivery of $11 million. One third of these projects were in the area of institutional development for training and research in population and development.

F. Social development and humanitarian affairs

96. During 1991, the substantive support to projects which the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNOV/CSDHA) provided to developing countries on behalf of DTCD reflected the increasing importance that Governments are attaching to building national capacities and institutional capabilities for a social perspective on development. Such a perspective has become increasingly important in the

light of the social implications of both structural adjustment measures being pursued by a number of developing countries, particularly in Africa and Latin America, and the reform processes being instituted in Eastern Europe.

97. The main area in which UNOV/CSDHA has contributed to further a social perspective on development has been advice and assistance on social policy analysis and evaluation, particularly in connection with structural adjustment. This includes assistance to Bolivia in social policy design and to Chad in preparation of a social sector analysis for the round-table consultative process. Peru was assisted in design and policy options and strategies to achieve the social objectives of development, while UNOV/CSDHA cooperated with ESCAP in the drafting of a social development strategy to the year 2000 for the ESCAP region.

98. The second main area has been in building national capacities for social assessments, policy design and programme formulation. In this area, China's State Scientific and Technological Commission was helped to establish indicators of social development, while Nepal was assisted in the formulation of integrated pilot programmes in the disability field.

99. The third main area was establishing and developing institutional infrastructure for a perspective on development. Somalia, prior to recent disturbances, was helped to set up a technical secretariat for the National Council on Social Welfare, while Indonesia was provided with advice on strengthening capabilities of non-governmental organizations for social welfare and development with emphasis on the grass roots.

100. Development cooperation continued to help develop appropriate national infrastructures and institutions concerned with the situation of specific social groups. Of special significance is the contribution made by the UNOV/CSDHA trust funds, with strong support of the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), through co-financing a number of major institution-building initiatives in the disability field, with an emphasis on developing African countries where the needs are particularly great.

101. In the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, emphasis was directed to the training of national personnel and the transfer of knowledge to improve national capacities and provide the requisite legal, judicial and correctional framework for sustained growth and change under conditions of internal order, justice and social stability. Training and advisory services were carried out at regional and national levels in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the area of modernization of criminal justice administration, correctional reform, and juvenile justice. Major initiatives included: assisting the Economic Community of West African States in formulating a draft convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters, based upon recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Crime Congress; organizing in Malta an interregional training workshop for law enforcement officials on incorporating human rights considerations and relevant United Nations norms and guidelines in the administration of criminal justice; training judges of

the recently established substance abuse courts in Bolivia, jointly with the United International Drug Control Programme; assisting with criminal justice needs assessment surveys in Cambodia and El Salvador. In the context of reform in Eastern Europe and among the former Soviet Union, an interregional seminar was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior for the former USSR on combating organized crime under conditions of rapid growth, change and political transformation. Moreover, the ministerial meeting on creating an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (Versailles, 21-23 November) stressed the need to strengthen operational activities in this field, which was endorsed by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

102. Interregional technical exchanges financed by the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation provide an important means of transferring knowledge and experience among developing countries and promoting increased networking among interested centres and institutions. The Interregional Symposium on Social Services in Major Cities (Bangkok, 16-20 December), was organized by DTCD with substantive assistance from UNOV/CSDHA. It was hosted by the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and attended by 18 senior policy makers, planners, administrators and policy analysts who reviewed and assessed emerging issues and trends in urban development from a social perspective and their implications for planning and organization of urban social services in the twenty-first century; the Symposium adopted guidelines on improving the process of design, implementation and evaluation of strategies and policies for urban services planning and management.

103. In response to the increased attention that Member States are directing to the social objectives of development in the context of rapid growth, change and socio-political reform, the DTCD interregional advisers in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice and social policies and development attached to UNOV/CSDHA undertook a total of 25 missions to requesting Governments.

104. UNOV/CSDHA provided substantive support on behalf of DTCD to $1 million of UNDP-financed projects in the social development field.

II. SUPPORT SERVICES

A. Technical assistance recruitment and project personnel administration

105. The activities of the Technical Assistance Recruitment and Administration Service (TARAS) maintained an active pace throughout the year, despite the repercussions of the Gulf War and the ensuing temporary disruption of programmes in the region. Total recruitment activity substantially surpassed the 1990 level. International recruitment, in which TARAS involvement is both more direct and extensive, remained approximately the same as in the previous year. The regional distribution of this activity by country of assignment showed the continued primacy of Africa with 406 (44 per cent) of all

international appointments. Asia and the Pacific was second with 276 (30 per cent), followed by Latin America with 67 (7.3 per cent) and North America and the Caribbean with 63 (6.8 per cent), respectively.

106. In terms of country of origin, Europe and North America maintained their lead with 369 (40 per cent) and 263 (28.7 per cent), respectively. Latin America followed with 97 (10.6 per cent), Asia and the Pacific was next with 86 (9.4 per cent).

107. As in the previous year, expertise in the natural sciences was supplied predominantly from the developed countries of Europe and North America, while the developing countries played an important role in providing the expertise required in the social fields, including public administration and finance, population and statistics, social and community development, economic development planning and management training. Overall, 72 per cent of recruits came from the developed countries, the balance from developing countries.

108. Developing countries continued to demonstrate initiative in determining the character and extent of the assistance they needed. An increasing number of countries took a leading role in identifying individual candidates whose services were sought. As in the previous year, more than four out of five individuals contracted by TARAS were high-level consultants assigned to short-term missions. Only 134 were appointed on the basis of the 200 series of the Staff Rules.

109. In addition to recruitment of experts and consultants and authorization of the appointments of national professional project personnel, TARAS has been responsible for detailed administration of the entitlements of personnel recruited under the 200 series of the Staff Rules and locally recruited General Service staff. In 1991, these two categories combined accounted for a total of close to about 1,000 staff members.

110. Following the success of the 1989 pilot training workshop for senior cadres of national recruitment services in English, the Meeting of National Recruitment Services, held in Bangkok in 1990, strongly supported the idea of additional training workshops in Spanish and in French. In light of resolution 44/211 of the General Assembly and decision of 82/7 of the UNDP Governing Council, the Workshop's twin objectives were to assist in the development of an infrastructure for the effective participation of the developing countries as donors in the international exchange of high-level skills and to enhance their management capabilities for programme and project execution. A workshop for Spanish-speaking countries was successfully conducted in Madrid with visits to Frankfurt, Geneva and Tunis from 14-30 October. A similar Francophone workshop is scheduled to take place in Paris, Geneva and Tunis in May to June 1992.

111. One new dimension of the Spanish and French-speaking workshops was the incorporation of training administration (fellowships and study tours). It is expected that such workshops will soon lead to requests to the Department for Management Advisory Services in the field of institution-building for technical cooperation.

112. National recruitment services constitute a long-established network which have provided substantial support services to TARAS and DTCD. Relations with those services in 1991 continued to be close and very productive. An expansion of their number and activities should lead to a broadening of this area of cooperation to mutual advantage.

113. In early 1991, DTCD set up an inter-divisional task force to review TARAS procedures with a view to their streamlining and generalized efficiency. The task force issued a report on 22 March 1991 and its recommendations, focused on short-term consultants, went into force on 1 May 1991. A parallel task force studied the administration of Interregional and Technical Advisers stationed at Headquarters. It issued a report with guidelines which took effect in September 1991.

114. Preliminary figures indicate that total delivery for project personnel in 1991 was $97 million. This represents a significant increase in the volume of activity both in absolute terms and in terms of programme delivery.

B. Contracts and procurement service

115. In 1991, DTCD issued purchase orders and contracts for the total amount of $45.1 million. Purchase of equipment accounted for about 72 per cent of the total value; the remaining 28 per cent was for the provision of services. In 1990, the respective rates were 80 per cent and 20 per cent. By value, about 40 per cent of all purchase orders and contracts issued in 1991 was placed in developing countries.

116. The Contracts and Procurement Service/DTCD is in the process of developing a new computer-aided procurement system (CAPS) and has acquired 39 personal computers for this purpose, all of which are interconnected through a local area network (LAN). Once the system becomes fully operational, it will enhance the handling of procurement requests through its on-line and direct data access capabilities, provide improved transparency of the procurement process as well as the tools for more systematic management and control of the procurement activities. DTCD continued its cooperation with the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) and participated in the Sixteenth Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group held in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1991.

C. Training

117. The fellowship and training components accounted for $33 million delivery in 1991, a significant increase over the $27.9 million for 1990. As in 1990, Africa had the largest share of the 1991 expenditure, 48 per cent or $15 million, Asia and the Pacific had 35 per cent or $12 million, the Americas had 2 per cent or $1 million, and the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programmes had 15 per cent or $5 million.

118. A total of 5,312 training awards were implemented in 1991, including fellowships, study tours, seminars and workshops, as compared with 4,453 in 1990. Fellows and participants from 131 countries were trained in 106 host countries. Most placements were made in the United States of America, followed by Japan, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe. Resources of developing countries were utilized as much as possible in the training and over half of all trainees were placed in developing countries, a total of 2,877. DTCD continued to encourage the participation of women; 998 awards were granted to women in 1991, compared with 772 in 1990.

119. In the light of legislative change made by the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989) and the Governing Council of UNDP (especially, decisions 90/21 and 90/26 of 22 June and 90/37 of 20 June 1990), DTCD continued to emphasize the training of officials from developing countries to enhance government capacity for project execution and implementation. In fact, special training programmes, such as study tours and seminars, were organized for government staff to build up their skills for the execution of projects including project planning and formulation, budgetary implications, selection and evaluation of candidates for fellowships, policies and procedures governing the administration of fellowships, study tours, group training, seminars and workshops.

120. The Department continued to cooperate with the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs on the implementation of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). In 1991, contributions and pledges amounted to over $5.9 million, which represented a significant increase in resources over the previous year's $4.8 million. The programme continued to emphasize training at technical and first degree levels in Africa in fields of study most relevant to the development of southern Africa. During this reporting period, UNETPSA sponsored 1,278 South African and Namibian students world wide, over 43 per cent of whom are women. The programme continued to cooperate with scholarship agencies, non-governmental organizations, and educational institutions in co-sponsorship arrangements to increase the numbers of students assisted. In preparation for Namibia's independence, UNETPSA has trained close to 1,000 Namibians since 1982, among them members of the National Assembly in the Republic of Namibia. Recommendations for the strengthening of the Programme's administration, adopted by the Advisory Committee on UNETPSA, continued to be implemented in 1991. In June 1991, UNETPSA co-sponsored, along with the Special Committee against Apartheid and UNESCO, an international conference on the Educational Needs of the Victims of Apartheid in South Africa. This conference, while taking note of some positive ongoing developments, focused on the present education crisis in South Africa. Some fields of education and training were identified as being critical for the international community to focus on in order to aid the South Africans in restructuring the educational system and implementing a Human Resource Development Strategy for a post-apartheid South Africa. UNETPSA was called upon to play a leading role in this international effort.

121. The Technical Assistance Recruitment Fellowships (TARFO) of DTCD in Geneva, which is responsible for placement and administration of fellows and study tour participants in Europe, acted on 585 fellowships in 1991. TARFO continues to issue the annual Directory of Training Courses and Programmes, which provides authoritative and comprehensive information on development training facilities in Europe or neighbouring areas, with emphasis on training facilities for TCDC.

D. Financial management

122. The Financial Management and Budgetary Control Service (FMBCS) played an active role throughout the year 1991 in the consultation process with UNDP and the concerned agencies on the successor arrangements for agency support costs, including the operational guidelines for the implementation of the new regime which becomes effective on 1 January 1992. FMBCS was the focal point in DTCD for the cost measurement study undertaken by an independent consulting firm. This study which served as the basis for the establishment of the new reimbursement rates, provided data on the relative cost of services rendered by DTCD in support of technical cooperation activities at the programme level (TSS-1), project level (TSS-2), and at the administrative and operational support level (AOS).

123. In order to facilitate the implementation of the new regime, FMBCS began to build into DTCD's project management information system the capability to generate the necessary data to fulfil the new reporting requirements and effectively monitor the new arrangements. With respect to training, FMBCS organized a series of divisional briefings which covered the main features of the new support costs arrangements, and more detailed training is scheduled for early 1992.

124. DTCD maintained close cooperation with the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) project team of the United Nations Secretariat. The purpose of the project is to develop an integrated system for the processing of, and reporting on, administrative actions. The system will replace numerous independent systems which, built in many cases 20 years ago, are no longer able to provide the support needed by management. As a future IMIS user, DTCD continued to ensure that the requirements of technical cooperation activities were properly covered in the design of the system. The implementation of IMIS with parts of it scheduled to be operational by the end of 1992 or early 1993, will result in increased efficiency in the administrative and financial area. Improved reporting will also be one of the benefits of IMIS.

E. Reports

125. In 1991, the Reports Unit of DTCD processed 39 agency terminal reports, one technical report and nine seminar reports covering the range of DTCD activities. Of the 39 agency terminal reports, 20 covered countries in Africa, 11 in Asia, seven in the Americas and one in Europe. Additionally,

five documents and two project reports were translated and one newsletter and two publications were processed.

126. A total of about 400 reports were entered on the Development Information System (DIS) which has now been with the Reports Unit of DTCD since January 1990. DIS is a computerized database of reference to unpublished material written by or for the United Nations on economic and social development. It provides Member States, United Nations officials and institutions involved in economic and social development with rapid access to studies and reports generated by several offices of the United Nations. Development Information Abstracts, the main printed output of DIS, is issued periodically and lists a selection of items recently added to the DIS database. In 1991, three issues of the Development Information Abstracts were distributed to 1,675 users and about 550 oral and written requests for searches and/or documents were handled.

III. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

127. The Department in 1991 provided technical scrutiny of 23 World Food Programme (WFP) projects, valued at a total of $295 million. In addition, the Department participated in five WFP-funded inter-agency missions to formulate, appraise and evaluate food-aid projects.

Annex

I. AGENCY TERMINAL REPORTS FOR COUNTRY PROJECTS

BZE-87-006 BELIZE. Gold Prospecting in Southern Maya Mountain. (E). 15 pp.

BER-86-001 BERMUDA. Advanced Groundwater Modelling and Software Development. (E). 25 pp.

BOL-87-012 BOLIVIA. Mineral Investment Brochure. (E). 13 pp.

BKF-86-016 BURKINA FASO. Assistance à l'évaluation et la mise en valeur des petits gîtes aurifères. (F). 20 pp.

BKF-86-001 BURKINA FASO. Appui aux activités du secteur eau du plan quinquennial 1986-1990. (F). 110 pp.

BKF-83-P02 BURKINA FASO. General Census of the Population in Burkina Faso (December 1985). (F). 27 pp.

CHD-87-010 CHAD. Renforcement de la direction de recherches géologiques et minières. (F). 54 pp.

ETH-83-007 ETHIOPIA. Strengthening of the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (Phase II). (E). 16 pp.

ETH-86-S34 ETHIOPIA. Training for Mineral Exploration. (E). 25 pp.

GBS-87-001 GUINEA-BISSAU. Renforcement de la direction de la géologie et de recherche minière. (F). 39 pp.

GBS-86-001 GUINEA-BISSAU. Projet de développement rural intégré des îles Bijagos. (F). 53 pp.

GBS-86-006 GUINEA-BISSAU. Institutional Support to MNRI. (E, F). 44 pp.

HAI-86-003 HAITI. Développement et gestion des ressources en eau. (Maps).

IND-84-011 INDIA. Groundwater Studies in the Kasau and Subarnarekha River Basins. (E). 36 pp.

IND-82-049 INDIA. Behaviour of Concrete Under High Triaxial Stresses. (E). 24 pp.

IND-88-013 INDIA. Training of Personnel in Mineral Resources Sector, Nagpur. (E). 30 pp.

IND-82-052	INDIA. Facilities for Research and Testing in Rock Mechanics. (E). 27 pp.
IND-79-037	INDIA. Establishment of Research Testing Facilities for Rockfill. (E). 25 pp.
IND-79-034	INDIA. Establishment of Soil Dynamics Laboratory. (E). 23 pp.
JAM-87-002	JAMAICA. Exploration and Development of Non-metallic Minerals. (E). 44 pp.
ROK-89-001	KOREA. Computerized Geophysical Data Interpretation. (E). 69 pp.
LAO-86-003	LAOS. Pilot Integrated Rural Development Project in Muong Hom, Phase II. (E). 19 pp.
LIR-87-006	LIBERIA. Self-Help Village Development in Eastern Liberia. (E). 80 pp.
MAG-80-012	MADAGASCAR. Topographie aérienne et études topographiques pour la réhabilitation du canal des Pangalanes. (F). 36 pp.
MLW-80-030	MALAWI. Airborne Geophysical Survey and Strengthening of the Mineral Sector. (E). 44 pp.
MAL-87-030	MALAYSIA. Mineral Development, Policy Planning. (E). 43 pp.
MOR-86-010	MOROCCO. Appui à la gestion informatisée des activités du secteur minier. (F). 35 pp.
NIR-83-007	NIGERIA. Water Resources Development - Benue State. (E). 29 pp.
OMA-89-007	OMAN. Assistance to the Development Council for Planning. (E). 60 pp.
PAK-84-009	PAKISTAN. Exploration of the Zinc-Lead Potential of the Lasbela-Khuzdar Belt. (E). 36 pp.
RAF-86-R01	REGIONAL AFRICA. Strengthening the Institutional and Managerial Capacity of African Countries in Development Planning. (E). 147 pp.
RAF-89-R01	REGIONAL AFRICA. U.N. Regional Seminar "Mining Exploration and Investment Potential of West Africa". (F). 484 pp.

RLA-82-023 REGIONAL LATIN AMERICA. Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in the Small Caribbean Islands. (E). 93 pp.

SIL-85-002 SIERRA LEONE. Strengthening Rural Water Supply. (E). 79 pp.

STV-80-001 SAINT VINCENT. Volcano Monitoring. (E). 11 pp.

SUD-86-078 SUDAN. Baseline Survey and Strategy for the Rehabilitation and Development of the Eastern State of Sudan. (E). 19 pp.

UGA-86-X01 UGANDA. Public Service Performance Improvement. (E). 90 pp.

VIE-85-004 VIET NAM. Modern Cartographic Printing Facilities of State Department of Geodesy and Cartography. (E). 64 pp.

ZAM-86-009 ZAMBIA. Transport Planning. (E). 43 pp.

II. PUBLICATIONS, SEMINAR REPORTS, TECHNICAL STUDIES AND SOFTWARE

A. General information and programme support

Mineral Resources (sectoral brochure). (E, F, S). 6 pp.

Infrastructure (sectoral brochure). (E, F, S). 6 pp.

Energy (sectoral brochure). (E, F, S). 6 pp.

Water Resources (sectoral brochure). (E, F, S). 6 pp.

Environment and Development (thematic pamphlet and wall chart). (E). 4 pp.

DTCD News, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-4. (E). 8 pp.

Advisory services available from the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and the United Nations Regional Commissions. (E, F, S). 301 pp.

B. Development planning

Report on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC) in Economic Planning and Management. (E). 54 pp.

C. Development administration

1. General

Development Administration Newsletters Nos. 82, 83. (E). 8 pp.

2. Public administration

Software Development for Public Personnel Management. Manual; Report of Interregional Seminar (2-6 December 1989, Amman, Jordan); and two 3 1/2" diskettes. (E)

Metropolitan Management. (E). 60 pp.

Interregional Seminar on the Role of Public Administration in Environmental Management, Vol. I, 55 pp. Vol. II, 51 pp. (E).

3. Public finance

INT-90-R79 - Computerization of Government Accounting in Developing Countries. (E). 136 pp.

Government Financial Management in Least Developed Countries (ST/TCD/SER.E/15), Sales No. E.91.II.H.1 (E, F, S). 234 pp.

Interregional Seminar on Improving Revenue Administration in Developing Countries. (E). 650 pp.

Foreign Aid Accountability Perspectives for Donors and Recipients. (E). 258 pp.

Interregional Seminar on the Role of Public Sector in Promoting Economic Development of Developing Countries. (E). 113 pp.

4. Population

Interregional Demographic Training and Research Programme in Population and Development Planning. (E). 85 pp.

D. Natural resources and energy

1. General

Natural Resources Forum, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-4.

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Notes

a/ Produced by the Statistical Office/Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in support of DTCD activities or as part of its own publications programme. The research publications, yearbooks, manuals, etc. serve as training and reference works and/or guidelines used in operational activities.